

to the Committee on Rules to be brought to the floor. The Senate does the same thing. It is an orderly process. That was not done this year. That was not done. And I think the legislation was not as strong as it should have been because we did not go in regular order.

So I very much hope that when we look at this issue again this coming year, 2001, that instead of just rushing something to the floor, that we have full debate and discussion; that people know what the provisions mean when the bill reaches the floor; that it does not become just a "Republican bill" or a "Democratic bill," but in our wisdom we debate the various provisions in a free way, debating amendments to improve the bill, voting them up or down, and doing things in a regular order.

Mr. Speaker, we did not get it done this year, at least I certainly do not think we are in these last few days of the 106th session, but I think we have a good chance to do something on this next year. So I urge my colleagues to look over my proposal, and we will be getting information to my colleagues.

#### **TURKISH GOVERNMENT MUST RECOGNIZE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS OF KURDISH PEOPLE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULSHOF). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to speak about the need for the Turkish government to recognize the basic human rights of the Kurdish people, and I rise this afternoon to condemn recent, though ongoing, violations of these rights in Turkey.

I have always said the Kurds must be respected as a people, the world must finally listen to and respect their aspirations, and that they should enjoy the same right of choosing their representatives as other people do all over the world. The Turkish government has not accepted the validity of the Kurdish struggle or even of the Kurdish people. They have jailed leaders, but the message of these leaders continues to ring loud and clear.

Mr. Speaker, in the past few weeks, the Turkish government has extended a 13-year-old state of emergency in four mainly Kurdish provinces for an additional 4 months, and who knows what will happen at the end of those 4 months in terms of another extension. Further, the extension of emergency rule occurred despite the European commission's formal expression that the lifting of emergency rule is an objective for Turkey to achieve.

On December 4, The Washington Post reported that the director of a Kurdish linguistics institute in Istanbul is facing a trial on charges that the institute is an illegal business. The charges

come despite the fact that Turkish security courts have hired interpreters from this very institute for the past 8 years. This incident illustrates the type of human rights violations infringements that continue to occur but that must be halted immediately against the Kurdish people.

I call upon my colleagues to join me, Mr. Speaker, in urging the Turkish government to immediately grant basic rights to Kurdish citizens in Turkey and more formally and fully recognize the Kurdish people. This should include lifting the extension of emergency rule, lifting all bans on Kurdish-language television, cinema, and all forms of fine arts and culture.

Bans on language and culture are particularly disturbing because the lands of Kurdistan are considered by many to be the birthplace of the history of human culture. It saddens me that there is still a need to be on the floor protesting violations of these most basic yet essential human rights.

Mr. Speaker, back in 1997, I addressed the American Kurdish Information Network on the cultural oppression of Kurds by the Turkish government and on the Turks' squelching of Kurdish language and culture. At that time, 153 Members of Congress expressed their disapproval of the antidemocratic treatment of elected Kurdish representatives in the Turkish parliament.

In April of this year, a number of my colleagues joined me in introducing a House Resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional release from prison of certain Kurdish Members of the Turkish parliament and for prompt recognition of full Kurdish cultural and language rights within Turkey.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am continuing the fight on behalf of the Kurdish people, because their voices are still repressed, although the conflict between the government and separatist Kurdish guerrillas in the southeast has subsided significantly since the arrest last year of the Kurdish Workers Party leader, Abdullah Ocalan. Fears by hard-line Turkish nationalists that any recognition of Kurdish identity will fragment Turkey and strengthen separatism seem unwarranted based on the decline in tensions.

Mr. Speaker, Turkey must negotiate with the Turkish leaders. Turkey must lift its blockade of Armenia also. Turkey must end its military occupation of northern Cyprus. Such a change in behavior would benefit everyone in the region, including the Turkish people.

I hope my colleagues will join me in delivering these important messages to the Turkish government at every possible opportunity.

#### **ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SUB- COMMITTEE ON CRIME DURING THE PAST 6 YEARS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take the full 60 minutes, but I do want to take a portion of this time to take this opportunity to comment on something that I think is very important. I have had the privilege of serving as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives for the last 6 years. I will not have that privilege further. My tenure normally would come to an end, rotating under the rules of the House at the end of this Congress in any event, but as many of my colleagues know, I will be leaving this body, and it has been a great privilege to have served in that capacity.

I want to comment a few minutes about the work of the Subcommittee on Crime these past 6 years and to pay tribute to those committee staffers on that subcommittee who have worked so hard to make it possible for many of the legislative products and the oversight hearings to be accomplished, and to also pay tribute to some of the committee staff who worked for me while I have served in various capacities in years gone by on the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

Over the last three Congresses, the Subcommittee on Crime has compiled a tremendous record of accomplishment. In that time, 884 bills were referred to the subcommittee. The subcommittee had formal hearings on 75 of those bills and, after markup, reported 71 of them to the full Committee on Judiciary. Of those, 41 bills eventually were passed by both Houses and signed into law by the President. Some of those bills that did not get signed into law in their own right, were incorporated into appropriations bills and then signed into law.

So in more than 41 different ways, over the past 6 years, legislation crafted by the members of the Subcommittee on Crime have contributed to our country, making it a better place to live; one that is safer and more just for all our citizens.

Over the last 3 years, the Subcommittee on Crime has also held 111 days of hearings on a wide variety of subjects. I take pride in the fact that the subcommittee has held a hearing on almost every bill that it has marked up in order to ensure that the Members of the subcommittee were fully informed about that bill.

The subcommittee has also a distinguished record of achievement in the area of oversight. And the vast majority of these 111 days of hearings have been oversight hearings into specific